

(Continued from First page)

like to know the price paid—was it more or less than thirty dollars? or does he Judge upon Tick?

I pass on to the next point at issue, in relation to which our Bond-paying Editor says, "The fact count in your indictment is that I herald myself as the champion of the anti-bond party. And if there is any one part of your communication which exhibits more recklessness and mendacity than another, it is this. I am willing to trust to the verdict of my readers upon the charge without consuming time to repeat it." Our Hero—for he must be a Hero—puts himself upon the country and Col. Williams dith the like. We will go to trial.

Gen. Marion did not sign the declaration of Independence, yet he has always been considered a good partisan warrior. And it would not be thought robbery to call him a champion in the Cause. And though our Hero-Champion at least, in running up his flag, did not inscribe Repudiation upon it; yet we see him doing battle for the party and mingling in the thickest of the fight. And if we are to take his word for it, he is himself "a Host." In the further progress of this cause I ask leave to introduce his Editorials since the 26th of July. I wish the whole to go to the Jury. I call upon every Reader of the Tribune—I call upon every man in the State, and especially the Bond payers, to say on which side the fight. Here too, he doubtless relies upon the special plea, that he did not, in so many words, herald himself as the Champion of the anti Bond party; but if he is doing battle for the anti bonders, and ascribing to himself the attributes of Champion, he will be found guilty as charged. It will be admitted by all, that there is such a party as that of Democratic Bond payers, and that it was represented by delegates at the late Jackson Convention. It will also be admitted that a war waged upon the Representatives of that party, is a war upon the party itself. If, therefore, the Editor of the Tribune has waged war upon the bond payers, and is found fighting in defence of the anti bonders, he is guilty and will be so found. But as the Editorials referred to are too lengthy to be read to the Jury, I must be contented with a few references and extracts. On the 26th of July the Editor hoisted an entire anti bond Ticket and in his leading article of that day, waged, as he thinks all will admit, a pretty savage war upon the Representatives of the bond paying party in the Jackson Convention. No matter how just, it was still a war. But it was not just. He lauds the anti bonders the whole way through, and at the same time charges the bond payers with bad faith—with trying to dictate terms which they knew could not and would not be complied with resolving themselves into a caucus or clique, with being under the influence of whiggery, and many other offensive things, and winds up by saying of his Anti-Bond Ticket, "as a whole we take it, and as a whole shall do battle for it to the last." Here is a formal declaration of war. And it can not escape notice that the Editor, in nearly every article published since, urges with an address worthy of a better cause, that without defeating the bond payers it will be impossible to defeat the whigs. Hence that everlasting string of abuse and slander contained in his two Editorials, published in the Tribune of the 30th ult. in which he seeks to identify the fate of the two parties, and wages an indiscriminate war upon both. The first article is headed, "A third party," in which the Editor says, "Four fifths of the party fell in to the ranks of the whigs where it was seen they were tending, one fifth to the democrats, and now the whole party only exists in our memories as things that were. So it is and so it will be with the bond paying party." He goes on—"and more especially must this be the result when we see in the Bond paying party a mere war of words—no issue presented that can be either seen, heard, or felt."—This is a war of extermination. He sweeps the Bond payers from the face of the earth. The 2nd article in which the Editor, as in all his other articles, labors to ridicule the Candidates of the Bond paying party, that he may the more easily defeat them, winds up with "office, office is the ruling principle, but for the honor and imoluments of office, we should see none of these reckless struggles upon the mere pretence of putting the Bank in liquidation."—What is this but war? But does he herald himself as a champion?—Bearing in mind, that the bond paying democrats must be demolished before the whigs can be defeated, whose defeat I admit seems the chief object of the war, I ask leave now to introduce his article in the Tribune of the 2nd ult.—In which he says "our leading article of last week produced quite a shaking among the dry bones of whiggery, hereabouts and at Ripley." He goes on to describe at considerable length the chuckling with which the Whigs "gloried over the prospect of a democratic kilkenny cat fight, in which we would join, that in the end of the day, when they came to survey the battle field and see nothing left of us but our tails, they would find no difficulty in achieving a glorious vic-

tory. It was while indulging such gratifying reflections as these, that the announcement of our determination last week, to support the regular Ticket, broke in upon them. A Bomb thrown into a fortification in time of profound peace, could not have produced greater consternation." A war-torn defeat follows as a matter of course. Yet half his strength he puts forth. Let the Jury take the papers without argument.

I beg leave, by the way, to ask if it was not a little cruel for the Editor of the Tribune, after having pointed the whigs to breathe deep and free, for so long a time, & convinced as it indeed, by hoisting the name of C. W.—to demolish the whole party, at one fell swoop, by the breath of his nostrils. I hope they will feel grateful, even in death, for the good he permitted them.

To return. Having reviewed the charges exhibited by Col. W. against this Bond paying Editor—one of which he denies—states off another, and attempts to manufacture capital out of all—I appeal to the verdict of every "well thinking man" to say if they are not fully sustained. And here I would ask if it be unpardonable in Col. W. to have been deceived by such a man, what a mass of corruption must that man exhibit?

If I dared to approach so filthy a thing, I would hold up the mirror before him, not to exhibit his own deformity, but to show the symmetry of his proportions; for he is, beyond all doubt, what he was cut out to be—it is marked in every lineament of his face! It is worthy of remark that the whole of his two columns of vituperation and abuse, is based upon the assumption on his part, that it was impossible for Col. Williams to have been deceived in him. That it was impossible for the Col. to have believed him sincere in his repentance for the venality of his offer to support the repudiating administration of Gov. Tucker. Surely he must persuade himself that villain is stamped upon his face in letters dark as Erebus; otherwise he would admit the possibility of a dull man being deceived in him, knowing as he doubtless does, that deception has been the business of his life. Washington was deceived in Arnold, yet nobody—not even Arnold himself, has attempted to implicate Washington in Arnold's guilt. Where then is that "self confessed" depravity and want of principle which our Hero harps so much upon? No where but in his own guilty conscience. After all, what are the high crimes and misdemeanors charged upon him, and which he takes in such dudgeon? Nothing except a little shuffling in the ranks as a party politician—a mere circumstance for him. Had he repudiated in a dignified and manly way, like Col. Crocker, that he had lied a little to Mr. Abbott and others, on the spur of the occasion, in his struggle for office, he would have risen in public estimation. Generous minds, assuming that he had been guilty of nothing worse, this bill of indictment, might have operated as a letter of recommendation. Then by a little well timed and plausible abuse, he might have made Col. Williams feel the weight of his little "Battle axe." As it is, the shafts of his malignity must fall harmless.

But how did Col. W. merit the obscurity, from which this Pink of Repudiation caused him to be dragged? Was it for the firm stand he took as the Representative from Hinds County in favor of R. J. Walker, and in opposition to the Hon. George Poindexter? Was it for any thing in the senate of the U. States? And what is the political importance conferred upon him, over and above what he enjoyed previous to his having been placed as clay, in the hands of this Political potter? Oh shame, where is thy Blush!

Again, it must not escape notice, that our Champion of Anti-bonders, in assigning his reasons for changing his position on the 26th of July, rejects the testimony of his own witness, whose evidence is unimpeachable and bases the reasons for his change, upon the statement of others, whose names he does not give and whose evidence I hazard nothing in pronouncing false. And that he knew it was false will be manifest from a careful examination of his letter to Col. Williams; yet in that letter he reiterates his belief in the correctness of the information on which he acted! He says "Capt. Miller did write at my request a history of the Convention. But I had at the same time some three or four accounts from different sources, all concurring, but different from Capt. Miller's."—He goes on "but I was satisfied he was mistaken, and subsequent enquiries have only served to confirm my convictions upon the subject. If any doubts remained as to the correctness of my views, they would be totally removed by the calm dignified and temperate address of the Convention, the first column of which explains the efforts made at reconciliation." And yet this explanation bears upon its face the evidence of its falsehood. I read from the address, "The Anti-bondmen, therefore proposed that we should select Candidates without any regard to their peculiar opinions upon the Bond question, and who should stand pledged to oppose the agitation of the question by the Legislature for the next two years at

least. To these propositions a few of the Bond men objected. They proposed as the terms of reconciliation and union, that the Candidate for Governor should be selected from the Bond party and that he should stand pledged if in his opinion a majority of the people was in favor of paying the Bonds, that he would sanction a Bill for that purpose. This proposition was regarded by the Anti-bondmen as no concession at all—that it was a proposition on the part of the Bond men to sell themselves for a stipulated price, and that the pledge to be required of the Governor, was one which he might not be able to make with a due and conscientious regard to his oath, under the Constitution." Thus it would seem from this calm dignified and temperate address, that a proposition to select a Candidate for Governor from among the Bond payers, was rejected by the Anti-Bonders, because it was feared that a Bond paying Governor might not be able to sanction a bill for the payment of the Bonds, though such sanction should be called for by the majority of the people. Oh consistency, what a jewel! but I leave it for others to comment. Yet this Champion of Anti bonders, at the time he penned the article referred to, had Capt. Miller's statement containing a copy of the Resolution acted upon by the Convention, which shows, that the proposition was not to select a Candidate for Governor from the Bond party, as stated in the address; but that Candidates should be selected without regard to their peculiar opinions upon the Bond question. But the editor chooses to be governed by the address and evidence in accordance with it, though the address has a palpable contradiction upon its face; and to reject the evidence of Capt. Miller which is sustained, by a copy of the Resolution on which the Convention acted and perfectly consistent throughout. And now, for the purpose of showing that the Editor has based his opinion and action upon a falsehood, knowing it to be such, I will quote from his letter to Col. W. "As to the compromise Resolution and amendment offered to it by Chancellor Quitman with which you are so familiar, although you had nothing to do with the Convention, I shall not attempt to defend or apologize for the action had upon them. They may have done wrong in voting down the amendment under the excitement and indignation produced by the attempt to palm you upon them for Governor, as a sine qua non of a compromise, and therefore I can regard the error with some indulgence." This quotation shows that the Editor is in full possession of all the facts and knows that the Resolution with which Col. W. is "so familiar" and of which Capt. Miller furnished him a copy, is the same that was acted on in the Convention. He knows that that the Resolution was offered by the Anti-Bonders as the terms of a compromise and that the amendment offered by Chancellor Quitman requiring the Governor to conform his action upon the Bond question to the will of the people when ascertained, was offered as the terms of acceptance, and that it was voted down by the Anti-Bonders. He cannot fail to know that this movement, on the part of the Repudiators, was made to secure to them the benefit of the victory already achieved for two years longer; and to forestall the action of those of their own party, who might favor the payment of the Planters Bank Bonds, although it might be, at the expense of trampling upon the rights and disregarding the will of the people. He knows that the amendment was not voted down under the excitement and indignation produced by an attempt to palm Col. W. upon them for Governor; because no such attempt was made. He knows that at the time when the amendment was voted down, no nominations had been made by either party and that the Resolution itself contained no provision for the nomination of a Bond payer for Governor. He knows that the Anti-Bonders were greatly in the ascendancy in the Convention, and could control the nominations so as to prevent the nomination of Col. W. under any circumstances. He knows, therefore, that every reason he assigns for his change of position, and every charge he brings against the representatives of the Bond payers in the Jackson Convention is false. He ought also to know that the calm dignified and temperate address of the Convention, with a lie upon its face, offers a very undignified insult to the Bond payers in saying, they made a proposition to sell themselves for a stipulated price. All this is shown by reference to his letter and the address. Yet this man pretends to be a Bond payer. I am unwilling to own him as such. If he is, he would not resort to falsehood to forge an excuse for persecuting the Bond payers as a party, "unto Damascus." "By their fruits ye know them." I regret, therefore, his pretended conversion under the ministrations of Judge Smith. I regard that story as part and parcel of the large volume which records the deception and moral Treason, of a political Judas—Conceived in Sin, for the purpose of running against Mathews for Auditor—brought forth in iniquity for the purpose of publishing a Democratic Bond paper at Pontotoc, and persisted in, because the "low dark schooner" has determined to commit Piracy under the Flag of its Country.

J. PINSON.

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